EXHIBIT 1

BROWN DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO EXCLUDE

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Page 1
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                  UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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       NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN JOSE DIVISION
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 5
      IN RE: HIGH-TECH EMPLOYEE )
      ANTITRUST LITIGATION ) No. 11-CV-2509-LHK
 6
 7
 8
 9
                      HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL
10
             VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF EDWARD LEAMER
11
12
                   San Francisco, California
13
                    Friday, October 26, 2012
                             Volume I
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20
     Reported by:
21
     ASHLEY SOEVYN
22
      CSR No. 12019
23
      Job No. 1545691
24
25
      PAGES 1 - 476
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1	econometric equation.	08:41:53
2	Q. But that just it shows an average,	08:41:55
3	doesn't it?	08:41:57
4	MR. GLACKIN: Objection	08:41:58
5	BY MR. PICKETT:	08:41:59
6	Q. Pure regression analysis just shows an	08:41:59
7	average year by year, defendant by defendant?	08:42:01
8	A. Shows an average? It's used to compute an	08:42:03
9	average. It allows you to distinguish the impact by	08:42:08
10	age, for example. But what I've done is I've	08:42:14
11	computed an impact average across age, so there's a	08:42:17
12	control for difference in age composition of the	08:42:21
13	various defendants.	08:42:27
14	Q. Does the regression analysis allow you to	08:42:28
15	pinpoint what an individual class member's damages	08:42:32
16	might be?	08:42:35
17	A. Well, it could, but it would have to be	08:42:35
18	conducted in a much, more complete way. I will give	08:42:38
19	you an example, which is you got to know you	08:42:40
20	got to know a lot more details about the individuals	08:42:43
21	than I have in that equation in order to have any	08:42:47
22	kind of sensible statement with regard to individual	08:42:49
23	by individual.	08:42:51
24	For example, let me complete this, please.	08:42:52
25	For example, an education is certainly going to be	08:42:54

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1	material consideration in talking about the impact	08:42:58
2	of cold calling. I've studied equations that had	08:43:00
3	the education variables included. But I think it	08:43:04
4	was Google, we lacked education data from several of	08:43:08
5	the defendants, and therefore, we decided to exclude	08:43:12
6	it. That's an example of of additional	08:43:15
7	information that would be needed in order to do an	08:43:17
8	individual by individual damage analysis, which by	08:43:22
9	the way, I was not instructed to do.	08:43:25
10	Q. Does your wage suppression regression	08:43:27
11	analysis allow you to figure out which individual	08:43:29
12	class members were not were not harmed and which	08:43:32
13	were the most category we went through earlier were	08:43:36
14	harmed?	08:43:40
15	A. That's a repeat of what I just said. If	08:43:41
16	you want to talk on an individual by individual	08:43:43
17	basis, you've got to set up this equation so that	08:43:45
18	you include almost all the reasons why people are	08:43:49
19	different. And the most obvious thing that is not	08:43:53
20	in there is the education variable. So had I been	08:43:58
21	asked to formulate an individual by individual	08:44:01
22	estimate, I would have I supposed would put a	08:44:04
23	subset of defendants for which I had the education	08:44:07
24	variable, and I don't know what I would do with the	08:44:11
25	rest. But that was not my task.	08:44:13

		Page 56
1	order to know who what might have been affected.	08:55:42
2	In that sense, you would have to have record of cold	08:55:46
3	calls not made, and we don't have that.	08:55:49
4	So what instead we did is well, not	08:55:52
5	instead, we having identified the potential of	08:55:54
6	differential impacts depending upon skill sets, and	08:56:01
7	the three frameworks says these guys are all tied	08:56:04
8	together through their internal equity	08:56:07
9	considerations. And this thing is spread across	08:56:10
10	everybody in the firm. So in a sense, the market is	08:56:14
11	collectively for everybody.	08:56:17
12	Q. So the regression your regression	08:56:18
13	analysis on wage suppression answers all of that,	08:56:19
14	all of those issues?	08:56:23
15	A. It speaks to all those issues, yeah.	08:56:25
16	Q. And your regression wage suppression	08:56:27
17	regression analysis can answer on the question	08:56:30
18	whether a sous chef at Intel's wages were suppressed	08:56:33
19	during the class period?	08:56:37
20	A. No, they're not. I've already told you	08:56:38
21	that. It's intended to estimate the conversation	08:56:40
22	suppression by defendant, by year. And carrying	08:56:44
23	that out, I used as much individual information as I	08:56:49
24	had really, which is the age and but the model is	08:56:53
25	not intended to give you an estimate of how the	08:56:59

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damages varied with age, but instead to control for	08:57:01
any composition differences between the firms so	08:57:05
that you get as accurate as possible an estimate of	08:57:08
the firm by firm effect year by year.	08:57:11
Q. But if you look at individual class	08:57:14
members, like this sous chef, your regression	08:57:15
analysis cannot tell whether there was any	08:57:17
suppression of wages for that individual, correct?	08:57:23
MR. GLACKIN: Objection.	08:57:25
THE WITNESS: That's correct. That was not	08:57:26
part of the task that I was assigned.	08:57:27
BY MR. PICKETT:	08:57:37
Q. In a competitive market, what does it imply	08:57:37
about two products or services if one is able to	08:57:41
command double of the price?	08:57:44
A. Now, are you talking about facts now or	08:57:46
theory?	08:57:48
Q. Theory.	08:57:48
A. From a conceptual framework, so can you be	08:57:48
clear to me what the what the what do you mean	08:57:52
by a competitive model, you mean a simple supply and	08:57:55
demand model?	08:57:58
Q. Sure.	08:58:00
A. So can you repeat your question again?	08:58:00
Q. In a competitive market, what does it imply	08:58:01
	any composition differences between the firms so that you get as accurate as possible an estimate of the firm by firm effect year by year. Q. But if you look at individual class members, like this sous chef, your regression analysis cannot tell whether there was any suppression of wages for that individual, correct? MR. GLACKIN: Objection. THE WITNESS: That's correct. That was not part of the task that I was assigned. BY MR. PICKETT: Q. In a competitive market, what does it imply about two products or services if one is able to command double of the price? A. Now, are you talking about facts now or theory? Q. Theory. A. From a conceptual framework, so can you be clear to me what the what the what do you mean by a competitive model, you mean a simple supply and demand model? Q. Sure. A. So can you repeat your question again?

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1	which one clusters their observations.	15:31:22
2	Q. And do you think that your analysis is	15:31:25
3	subject to that criticism?	15:31:27
4	MR. GLACKIN: Objection.	15:31:30
5	THE WITNESS: Well, maybe I misunderstood.	15:31:31
6	I'm not sure what clustering standard clustering	15:31:32
7	standard errors are.	15:31:34
8	BY MR. PICKETT:	15:31:35
9	Q. So you you don't think well, let me	15:31:35
10	go back. I'll reask the question. Are you familiar	15:31:37
11	with the term "clustering standard error"?	15:31:41
12	A. Well, I know what clustering is.	15:31:44
13	Q. Uh-huh.	15:31:46
14	A. And I know what standard of errors are in	15:31:46
15	the context of your question, which I thought is	15:31:49
16	what we were talking about. But I think you're	15:31:52
17	talking about some kind of standard of errors that	15:31:54
18	apply to the Figure 23 that you're calling	15:31:57
19	clustering standard of errors, which is something	15:31:59
20	that I'm not familiar with.	15:32:01
21	Q. Would it be appropriate to use clustering	15:32:02
22	in performing your regression analysis?	15:32:05
23	A. I don't see why. I don't see why. It's	15:32:18
24	possible that some argument can be made that it	15:32:22
25	doesn't come to the front of my brain, but off the	15:32:24

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1	top of my head by "clustering," I think you mean	15:32:27
2	using subsets of the data. And I think that's a	15:32:32
3	consequence of nothing in the air that would rather	15:32:34
4	be built into the model, rather than during	15:32:37
5	progression of subsets.	15:32:39
6	Q. Are any of the data series you used	15:32:42
7	correlated?	15:32:43
8	A. Every one of these variables is correlated.	15:32:44
9	Every variable in the equation has some degree of	15:32:46
10	correlation.	15:32:52
11	Q. Well, why okay. And did your conduct	15:33:16
12	regression pick up any lawful agreement by	15:33:16
13	"lawful," I mean talking about that unilateral	15:33:20
14	policy, for example, or some joint corroboration	15:33:23
15	that started in 2005?	15:33:26
16	A. Yes, it will pick up anything that is	15:33:32
17	applicable to that period of time when the thing is	15:33:34
18	turned on. So it's turned on for 2005, 2009, a	15:33:37
19	little different for Pixar and Lucasfilm. But	15:33:41
20	but unless you have controls in this equation to	15:33:43
21	eliminate the effects of these other material	15:33:48
22	issues	15:33:51
23	Q. Okay.	15:33:51
24	A they are going to be picked up by that	15:33:51
25	conduct variable.	15:33:53
25	conduct variable.	15:33:53

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1	THE WITNESS: The answer already, we	15:55:56
2	obviously if we had the cold calling data, it	15:55:57
3	would be very useful, very interesting, and we could	15:56:00
4	pursue the price discovery model in an interesting	15:56:02
5	and intervening way. Absent that, we've done the	15:56:06
6	very best that can be possibly be done, which is to	15:56:08
7	use the conduct variable.	15:56:10
8	BY MR. PICKETT:	15:56:13
9	Q. And so your conduct regression would pick	15:56:13
10	up any unilateral agreements I'm sorry, any	15:56:15
11	unilateral policies that started in 2005 not to cold	15:56:20
12	call, correct?	15:56:24
13	MR. GLACKIN: Objection, asked and answered	15:56:26
14	again.	15:56:27
15	THE WITNESS: To the extent that those	15:56:28
16	unilateral agreements suppress wages, the answer is	15:56:29
17	yes.	15:56:33
18	BY MR. PICKETT:	15:56:33
19	Q. Well, wouldn't they, by your hypothesis?	15:56:33
20	A. Well, you had this hypothesis that the cold	15:56:36
21	call would be going to somebody else.	15:56:38
22	Q. I do, yes.	15:56:40
23	A. So the point is that (Cross-talking.)	15:56:42
24	Q. In your world, wouldn't your conduct	15:56:44
25	regression pick up unilateral policies starting in	15:56:47

		Page 340
1	2005?	15:56:52
2	A. I'll repeat my answer, which is it picks up	15:56:53
3	suppression of compensation during the period of	15:56:58
4	time which the cold call dummy the conduct	15:57:01
5	dummies turn it on.	15:57:03
6	Q. And if Google had a unilateral policy not	15:57:05
7	to cold call Oracle employees, it would pick that	15:57:08
8	up, too?	15:57:11
9	A. To the extent that these are coincident in	15:57:12
10	time with the agreements that they had, these	15:57:14
11	bilateral agreements they had, and to the extent	15:57:17
12	that they suppress wages during that period of time,	15:57:20
13	it's going to be picked up by the conduct variable	15:57:21
14	unless there's some other control in the equation	15:57:25
15	that accounts for that availability.	15:57:28
16	Q. So do you know how much of this unilateral	15:57:30
17	activity within the defendants or outside of the	15:57:32
18	group of seven defendants is being picked up or	15:57:35
19	not?	15:57:38
20	A. I do not know how much. I've indicated	15:57:41
21	that unless that that unilateral what you're	15:57:45
22	calling unilateral websites is put in place exactly	15:57:49
23	the same period of time that the bilateral	15:57:53
24	agreements were put in place, called off the same	15:57:54
25	time, if it satisfied that requirement, it's going	15:57:57

		Page 341
1	to be picked up and these equations, except to the	15:57:59
2	extent that is being accounted for by other	15:58:02
3	variables in the equation.	15:58:06
4	Q. Does that matter to you that you can't pick	15:58:09
5	up some of that activity?	15:58:12
6	A. Well, I didn't say I couldn't pick it up.	15:58:15
7	I said I could possibly pick it up with some of	15:58:17
8	these other variables in the equation	15:58:20
9	(Cross-talking.)	15:58:20
10	Q. Possibly could, possibly couldn't?	15:58:21
11	A. Well, you told me a possible this and a	15:58:24
12	possible that, so we've got sequences of possible	15:58:25
13	here, so, yes, the answer is possible.	15:58:28
14	Q. And does it matter to you that there is a	15:58:31
15	lot of or there could be a lot of legitimate	15:58:34
16	activity that's being picked up in your conduct	15:58:36
17	regressions?	15:58:40
18	MR. GLACKIN: Objection, vague and	15:58:40
19	ambiguous.	15:58:42
20	THE WITNESS: I believe the conduct	15:58:43
21	variable is defined in a way that allows it to pick	15:58:45
22	up the effects of the these bilateral agreements.	15:58:49
23	BY MR. PICKETT:	15:58:52
24	Q. Simply by the on-off conduct assumption?	15:58:52
25	A. Correct.	15:59:00

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transactions."	17:50:26
Is your opinion that the challenged	17:50:27
agreements reduced the number of bilateral bargains	17:50:29
during the class period?	17:50:32
A. Well, I include bargains, conduct in	17:50:35
general. And my opinion is that the anti-cold	17:50:38
calling agreements did reduce the number of	17:50:43
contacts.	17:50:45
Q. So a bargain is not an agreement, it's a	17:50:46
it's a discussion about potential agreements?	17:50:49
MR. GLACKIN: Objection, argumentative,	17:50:54
mischaracterizes.	17:50:55
THE WITNESS: It's a communication I	17:50:57
want it to be defined as a communication that	17:50:57
reveals information about possibilities.	17:51:00
BY MR. PICKETT:	17:51:04
Q. And	17:51:04
A. And the more that that goes on, the more	17:51:08
rapidly will be the finding of the equilibrium	17:51:09
market.	17:51:12
Q. How do you know that other cold calls to	17:51:12
other employers and employees didn't substitute?	17:51:16
A. This one we've been on before, too. So the	17:51:23
answer is, I I don't have evidence on that.	17:51:26
Q. So you don't know whether the price	17:51:30
	Is your opinion that the challenged agreements reduced the number of bilateral bargains during the class period? A. Well, I include bargains, conduct in general. And my opinion is that the anti-cold calling agreements did reduce the number of contacts. Q. So a bargain is not an agreement, it's a it's a discussion about potential agreements? MR. GLACKIN: Objection, argumentative, mischaracterizes. THE WITNESS: It's a communication I want it to be defined as a communication that reveals information about possibilities. BY MR. PICKETT: Q. And A. And the more that that goes on, the more rapidly will be the finding of the equilibrium market. Q. How do you know that other cold calls to other employers and employees didn't substitute? A. This one we've been on before, too. So the answer is, I I don't have evidence on that.

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1	discovery process was further slowed or not?	17:51:34
2	A. But we will leave that to the regression.	17:51:37
3	This is lays all down the framework, the same	17:51:39
4	thing we've been saying over and over. It's to set	17:51:44
5	the framework that suggests that there will be an	17:51:46
6	impact on price formation and will go to the data to	17:51:47
7	decide whether it's actually there.	17:51:52
8	MR. GLACKIN: So I since you seem to be	17:51:54
9	moving on, I want to raise something that came up	17:51:56
10	over the break, which is hat Dr. Leamer needs to	17:51:59
11	leave here at 7:00 o'clock, to go on an airplane and	17:52:02
12	go. And I don't think this deposition needs to go	17:52:05
13	beyond 7:00.	17:52:07
14	MR. PICKETT: I'll try, but I can't	17:52:07
15	guaranty. And if we need to adjourn, we can	17:52:09
16	reconvene.	17:52:10
17	MR. GLACKIN: I just want to be clear,	17:52:11
18	we're going to oppose reconvening after that.	17:52:13
19	MR. PICKETT: I want to tell you that if I	17:52:15
20	have questions, I'll go to court to try and get the	17:52:17
21	right to do that. (Cross-talking.)	17:52:20
22	MR. GLACKIN: Well, we made	17:52:21
23	(Cross-talking.)	17:52:21
24	MR. PICKETT: Let's not waste the time now.	17:52:22
25	MR. GLACKIN: We made him available for	17:52:22

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Q. Do you know where the new hires came	18:07:29
from?	18:07:31
A. Well, these new hires came from other	18:07:31
defendants.	18:07:34
Q. Right. So do you know if they came from an	18:07:35
Intel plant in Arizona or they came from someplace	18:07:38
else?	18:07:41
A. I could determine that, but I'm not so sure	18:07:43
that the that the moving van is the critical	18:07:44
issue, when you say moving cost. So there are a	18:07:49
whole lot of other dislocation costs that perhaps	18:07:51
are much more important than simply how much it	18:07:54
costs to hire a moving van.	18:07:56
Q. So at least we can agree on this, the	18:08:00
Figures 6 and 7 show that there was movement among	18:08:02
the defendants during the class period, right?	18:08:06
A. That's true.	18:08:08
Q. So the agreements didn't prevent that,	18:08:10
right?	18:08:12
A. Yes, again.	18:08:16
Q. And under your theory, wouldn't these	18:08:17
movers affect compensation?	18:08:19
A. They would, yes.	18:08:23
Q. They would have information about what the	18:08:24
other defendants are paying, correct?	18:08:26
	A. Well, these new hires came from other defendants. Q. Right. So do you know if they came from an Intel plant in Arizona or they came from someplace else? A. I could determine that, but I'm not so sure that the that the moving van is the critical issue, when you say moving cost. So there are a whole lot of other dislocation costs that perhaps are much more important than simply how much it costs to hire a moving van. Q. So at least we can agree on this, the Figures 6 and 7 show that there was movement among the defendants during the class period, right? A. That's true. Q. So the agreements didn't prevent that, right? A. Yes, again. Q. And under your theory, wouldn't these movers affect compensation? A. They would, yes. Q. They would have information about what the

		Page 429
1	A. They would, yes.	18:08:29
2	Q. And that information flow would generate	18:08:30
3	from these movers, join the other firms, correct?	18:08:32
4	A. There would be information as a consequence	18:08:38
5	of these movers, and as a consequence of the whole	18:08:40
6	bargaining that led up to the move.	18:08:43
7	Q. Right. So did you investigate whether	18:08:45
8	there was enough movement to impact the information	18:08:46
9	flow?	18:08:51
10	MR. GLACKIN: Objection, asked and	18:08:52
11	answered.	18:08:53
12	THE WITNESS: So, again, we're going to	18:08:54
13	rely on the on the regression model. These are	18:08:54
14	conceptual possibilities that we're going to have to	18:08:58
15	ultimately fall back on regression models to	18:08:59
16	determine the impact.	18:09:01
17	BY MR. PICKETT:	18:09:06
18	Q. Let me ask you to turn to paragraph 95 on	18:09:06
19	page 39. There you state that, "Cold calling is	18:09:16
20	likely to be most active during the industry	18:09:22
21	expansions in which the industry overall is enjoying	18:09:25
22	rapid growth and facing supply constraints of	18:09:29
23	workers at every level experience."	18:09:29
24	Do you have any support for that, factually	18:09:34
25	or theoretical?	18:09:37

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1	STATE OF CALIFORNIA) ss:
2	COUNTY OF MARIN)
3	
4	I, ASHLEY SOEVYN, CSR No. 12019, do hereby
5	certify:
6	That the foregoing deposition testimony was
7	taken before me at the time and place therein set
8	forth and at which time the witness was administered
9	the oath;
10	That the testimony of the witness and all
11	objections made by counsel at the time of the
12	examination were recorded stenographically by me,
13	and were thereafter transcribed under my direction
14	and supervision, and that the foregoing pages
15	contain a full, true and accurate record of all
16	proceedings and testimony to the best of my skill
17	and ability.
18	I further certify that I am neither counsel for
19	any party to said action, nor am I related to any
20	party to said action, nor am I in any way interested
21	in the outcome thereof.
22	IN THE WITNESS WHEREOF, I have transcribed my
	name this 29th day of October, 2012.
23	
24	
25	ASHLEY SOEVYN, CSR No. 12019